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II. *A Letter from Dr John Harwood, LL. D. and F. R. S. to Dr Hans Sloane, R. S. Secr. concerning the forementioned Hypocaustum.. With Part of two Letters from Mr William Baxter to Dr Harwood, relating to Wroxeter, and the Hypocausta of the Ancients.*

S I R,

THe first notice I had of the *Hypocaust* discover'd at *Wroxeter*, was from a Letter Mr *Baxter* communicated to me, which he received from the Reverend Mr *Markham*, the present worthy Incumbent of that Place; which gave me occasion of making farther enquiry, by writing to the Reverend Mr *Richard Lloyd* of *Salop*; who, at my request, was so obliging as to take a Journey and view it: The Remarks he then sent me, being mislaid, I must refer you to Mr *Lyster's* accurate Model and Description, which I am glad to hear you are about publishing in the *Phil. Transactions*. I have for some years cherisht an Acquaintance with Mr *Lyster*, whose Assistance in the late Edition of *Camden* ought not to have been past over in Silence, but deserv'd a more publick Acknowledgement; sure I am, had it not been for this Worthy Person, the Memory of so remarkable a Piece of Antiquity wou'd in all probability have been lost to Posterity.

I think it not impertinent, upon this occasion, that some Account shou'd be given of the Place where it was dis-

discover'd, as likewise of the nature or kind of the Antiquity itself : And certainly *Wroxeter* was one of the most Considerable Military Stations or Colonies the *Romans* had in this Island ; the City Wall, as appears from a Survey taken by Mr *Lyster*, was not much less than three Miles in Circumference ; 'tis not improbable, but that it was founded by *Suetonius Paulinus*, or after by *Agricola*, in their March to subdue *Mona*, now *Anglesey* : But not to trouble you with my own Conjectures, I send you along with this an Extract out of a Learned Work (which I hope will e're long see the Light,) I mean A *Glossarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum*, which was transmitted to me, by the obliging Author, my worthy Countryman, Mr *Baxter*, whose Skill and Knowledge in our *British*, *Roman* and *Saxon* Antiquities, as well as in all other useful Literature, is sufficiently known to you, and the rest of the Learned World :

The other Paper I send you, is A Letter I received some time since from the same Worthy Person, in Answer to some Enquiries relating to the *Hypocausta* of the Antients.

Since I did my self the Honour of presenting Mr *Lyster's* *Module* to the Society, I have been inform'd by the justly-admir'd *Vitruvius* of our Age and Nation, Sir *Christ. Wren*, that he discover'd the remains of such another *Hypocaust*, when they were laying the Foundation of the Kings House at *Winchester*.

Mr *Christ. Hunter*, in a Letter to Dr *Lyster*, dated May the 15th, 1702. since publisht in the *Transactions*, gives an Account of an Antiquity of this kind dug up in *Torkshire*, as appears from the Description he gives of it, (in the *Phil. Transf.* for the Months of *March* and *April*, *An. Dom.* 1702. Numb. 278. p. 1131.

The Ingenious Mr *Edward Lhwyd* in his useful Additions to *Camden*, takes notice of another discover'd at *Kaer hyu* in *Caernarvonshire* ; one of the Hollow Bricks or Tun-

nels whereof he there describes, and gives a Figure of it, in the Table of the Curiosities added at the end of the *Welsh Counties*; it occurs Numb. 8. to which I refer you.

Mr *Camden* himself mentions an *Hypocaust* discover'd at *Hope* in *Flintshire*, an Account of which is to be met with in his *Britannia*, Pag. 688, of the *English Edition*.

You see, Sir, how ready I am to comply with your Commands, and shou'd be glad of any other occasion, of farther approving my self

Your Obliged Humble Servant.

Mr Baxter's first Letter to Dr Harwood, concerning Wroxeter.

I Now transmit to you what I have Written in my *Glossarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum* concerning *Wroxeter*.

VEROCONIUM Antonini, atq; Ptolemæi Raven-
nati Monacho prodigiosè, ut ferè omnia, UTRICO-
NION est CORNONINORUM, pro VERI-
CONIUM CORNOVIORUM, undè discimus
VEROCONIUM, seu VERICONIUM, fuisse
CORNAVIARUM, sive CORNOVIORUM
caput. Saxonibus VRECENCEASTER, nobisq;
hodiè correptè WROXETER est, pro WEROC-
CESTER. Nomen dedit hæc Urbs vicino monti
WREKEN appellato, atq; etiam vicino vico WROC-
WARDIN, quod ARCEM sonat. VEROCONI-
ENSE M. Nennio Britanno CAERURNACHappel-
latur; verum corruptè puto pro CAERUARNA-
ÛAG, sive CIVITAS ad CERVICEM AQUÆ.
De URNACO enim Gigante, de quo crepant Britan-
norum Fabellæ, piget quicquam referre. Neque sanè
VEROCONIUM ipsum quicquam aliud sonat,
quàm ÛAROCONÛJ, sive, CLRVIX AQUÆ
PRIN:

PRINCIPIS, vel **SABRIANÆ**. Nam & **COND**, & **KEND** Britannis erat pro **CAPITE**, & **PRINCIPLE**. Idem igitur **CONDŪI**, sive **CONŪI** quod & **SAVRIAN**, sive **AMNIS REGINA**. Extat etiam antiqui operis insignis **Parietina**, accolis vocati **THEOLDWORK**, sive **ANTIQUUM OPVS**, vel **ÆDIFICIUM**: quod equidem conjecerim ex Arcuum vestigiis Romanum fuisse **Balneum**. Antiqua durat inter plebem fama, hanc Urbem fuisse, immixtis de **VEROCONIO** monte **Passeribus**, à **Danis** incensam; quod quid sit alij forsitan melius dicent. Certè vel ferreum sigillum ibi erutum cui **Reguli** cujusdam **Christiani** caput **Romano** **Diademate** cinctum, & promissa comâ, sub hac **Inscriptione** **CAPUT SERVITI DEI**, satis indicio est, eam non fuisse à **Saxonibus** deletam. Hujus **Sigilli** **Ætypon** aliquot retro annis perquam humaniter mecum communicavit modò **Reverendus** **VEROCONIENSIS** **Ecclesiæ** **Presbyter**, *Thomas Markham*. Imò & crediderim vel ex **Ravennatis** **Itinerario** eam ad ejus tempora, hoc est penè ad **Octavum** **Sæculum**, adeoque aliquanto diutius, floruisse, & caput fuisse **CORNAVIORUM**, forsitan etiam **Regia** **Merciorum** **Sedes**. De tantæ urbis **rueribus**, melioribus, uti quidem speramus, auspiciis caput suum extulit **VEROCONIUM NOVUM**, non ita longe à vetere positum, de **Alneto** **Britannis**, ut **vuigo** fertur, dictum **PENGŪERN**; cum nobis ex **Autoritate** **vetustissimi** cujusdam **Bardi** **PENGŪERN POWYS** sit in **VENEDOTIS** in **Agro** **Montegomerico**. **Saxonibus** appellatur **SCROBESBYRIG**, quod est **CIVITAS INDUMIS**. **Britannis** etiam hodie eodem plane intellectu **AMWITHIC**. Siquidem **WYDH**, sive **GWYDH**, vel, ut in **Legibus** **Regis** **Howel** scriptum legimus, **WYTH** **Britannis** dicitur **SYLVA**, additâq; **Præpositione** **AM**, quod illis, ut & **Latinis** *circum* est, **AMWYTH** dicentur *humiliora fruticeta*, **Saxonibus** **SCROBES**, & **vernacula** **Dialecto** **SHRUBS**. De **AMWITH** etiam

Adjectivum effingitur AMWITHIC, five DUMO. S A. Normanni tandem, complanato agresti sono, de SCROBESBERIE fecere SLOPESBERIE, de quo Latinizantium SALOPIA, ut & SALISBERIE de SARISBERIE. Hæc equidem eo libentius commemoro, quo antiquæ Patriæ meæ memoriæ redderem illustriorem. Siquidem in hac Urbe duobus retro sæculis Majores mei Duumviratu, summo ejus loci honore, functi sunt, posteriq; eorum civitate gaudent perpetuâ: quod de Romano antiqui VEROCONII jure tractum existimo.

A second Letter from Mr Baxter to Dr Harwood, concerning the Hypocausta of the Ancients.

S I R;

THE Ancients had two sorts of *Hypocausta*; the one called by Cicero, *Vaporarium*, and by others, *Laconicum*, or *Sudatio*, which was a large Sweating Bath. In which were *Tria vasaria ænea*, called *Caldarium*, *Tepidarium*, and *Frigidarium*, from the Water contained in them. The other sort of *Hypocaustum* is not so distinctly handled by Antiquaries, and it was a sort of a *Fornax*, or Kill to heat their Winter Parlours, or *Cœnatiuncula Hybernæ*. *Erat & Dieta, five Cœnatiuncula* (saith Argol upon Panvinus) *sub quâ ignis accendebatur: Unde & Cœnatio Hypocaustum. Cœnatiuncles Æstivæ & Hybernæ*, are mentioned by Cicero in *Epistolis*. The Terrace Floor is called by Viruvius, *Testudo. Testudines Alveorum in Cœnatio Hypocausti calefacientur*, saith the same Author. This *Hypocaustis* was called *Alveus*, and *Fornax*: And the Man that tended the Fire *Fornacator*. The *Tubuli* seems to have been contrived to convey away the smother, that otherwise would choke the *Fornacator*. This kind of Stove seems to be graphically described by P. Statius in *Balneo Hetrusci*.

—— *Ubi Languidus ignis inerrat
Ædibus, & tenuem voluunt Hypocæsta vaporem.*

Of the Terrace *Argol* has these words: *Testudines sunt pavimenta sub quibus Fornax ardet.*

P. S. By the way, I take the word *Stove* to be derived from *Æstus*, quasi *Æstivium*: there wanting hitherto a probable Etymon.

III. *A Letter from Dr William Musgrave, Fellow of the College of Physicians, and R. S. to Dr Hans Sloane, R. S. Secr. concerning the Jaundice, occasioned by a Stone obstructing the Ductus communis biliaris, which was afterwards voided by Stool.*

S I R,

Being of late at *Clifton*, in *Dorsetshire*, the Seat of Mr *Harvey*, Nephew to the Celebrated Physician of that Name, I was there shewn a Curiosity, which I thought remarkable, and may perhaps be worthy your notice.

It is a *Stone*, that Gentleman voided, some years since, by Stool; and which he represented to me, as having come from the *Ductus communis biliaris*: But the Largeness of it is such, as made the latter part of the account seem, at first hearing, somewhat dubious.

The Figure of this *Stone* is Oval; the Length almost an Inch; the Breadth, (or shortest Diameter) $\frac{7}{8}$ of an Inch: It weighed 59 Grains, when I saw it; but, at its coming off, was (as I am inform'd) above a Dram in weight:

Some